

DEMING HEADLIGHT.

VOL. 11.

DEMING, GRANT COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1891.

NO. 7.

PROFESSIONAL CAIDS.

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Over First National Bank, Deming, N. M.
Office hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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COMMENT.

The time set for holding the Department Encampment, G. A. R., at Deming, has been changed from March 24 to March 24th, by order of A. M. Whitecomb, Dept. Commander.

The Eddy Argus volunteers a bit of advice which is good anywhere, especially in a new country—"buy a lot, build a cottage, plant some trees and vines, and then—get married."

A favorable report has been made to the Kansas Legislature by the committee to whom the bill granting women the right to vote for state, county and city officers, was referred.

A singular and improbable story comes from Mexico by way of San Antonio, Texas, that President Diaz is shortly going to France for rest and recuperation from his arduous labors in the government of the Republic, and hints are thrown out of trouble brewing as the real cause of the proposed journey and absence. There is probably no foundation for either of the reports.

Senator Ingalls, since his defeat, has formally announced his opposition to both the closure rule and the Force bill. It is unfortunate, to the public if not to himself, that he failed to make this announcement some months ago. It would have saved his party the disgrace of pushing those measures to the extreme of blocking important legislation for the best part of the session, and very probably have insured his re-election to the Senate.

Ten men with their families, recently came up to the border, live at Nogales, but being a beggarly looking lot, were refused permission to cross. Some how they got into communication with Washington and obtained permission to come into the United States. When they got into the American side of Nogales they proceeded to get their money changed into American coin, which was found to amount to \$10,000, or a thousand dollars to each family. They had adopted the disguise of ragged poverty to escape being robbed on their journey.

Gov. Prince has favored the HEADLIGHT with a copy of his veto of the "County Current Expense Bonds bill," passed early last week. It seems by the veto message that the bill was general in its operation, though its immediate purpose was to permit the counties of Eddy and Chavez, where no taxes have yet been levied to meet current expenses, to issue bonds therefor. The Governor's objection is based on the fact that it is not in its application confined to those two counties—but permits all counties to issue bonds in the manner provided.

ANOTHER FREE COINAGE DEFEAT.

Free coinage has had another repulse in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bland had for some days been watching his opportunity to incorporate the Vest bill, which had passed the Senate, upon the Sundry Civil Bill, but the Speaker ruled it out of order and was sustained, not enough Republicans voting with the Democrats to overrule him.

The leaders of the Republicans do not propose to let a free coinage bill go to the president if they can help it, as this would make his position particularly embarrassing and would probably result in the failure of the appropriation bill and make an extra session inevitable. It is asserted with a positiveness which indicates knowledge, that the president has made up his mind that he will veto any bill which carries free coinage, even if it should be one of the regular appropriation bills.

This probably ends all hope of free coinage legislation for this session.

Governor Prince has appointed the following committee to go to Washington on behalf of the Territory and urge the passage of the land court bill: S. D. Austin, Henry Wadley, W. H. Haselthorn, J. A. McNeely, Frank Hargraves, H. J. Lippincott.

WHAT THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF THEORY IS DOING.

Much gratulation is expressed by the protective tariff organs over the reported removal, or preparation for removal, of English manufacturing establishments to this country, and the fact is taken as a conclusive demonstration of the wisdom of their tariff policy, and especially of the McKinley bill.

These papers might go farther and insist, with quite as much force and logic, that the very large increase, during the past year, in the immigration of the most objectionable elements of the Russian, Hungarian, and Italian populations, to take the place of American workmen in our factories and mines, is also a vindication of their protective tariff theories. But they discreetly stop when they come to that branch of the subject.

Late official reports disclose some startling facts on this subject:

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington has given to the public the immigration statistics for the year 1890 as compared with the immigration in 1889.

One of the very discouraging features of this exhibit is that the increase is almost totally from the countries which furnish the objectionable cheap laborers. There is an actual falling off in immigration from the countries of Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway of over 14,000, while the Italian immigration jumped from 29,000 in 1889 to 62,492, or more than double, in 1890. Hungary sent us 24,484, as against 19,748 in 1889; other Austria, except Poland, 35,515 to 22,775 in 1889; Poland, 10,737 to 4,900 in 1889; and Russia 40,788 to 20,478 in 1889.

If there is anything in this state of affairs encouraging to the American workman, or anything that warrants special gratulation on the part of even a protective tariff Republican, it is too obscure for ordinary comprehension.

If foreign industrial establishments are desirable, which is very questionable, then we must accept with them the usual complement and proportion of foreign labor. They inevitably go together, and together they will as inevitably bring confusion, according to the extent of their prevalence, to American industries and American labor. Instead of having their competition on the other side of the ocean, and then only in the matter of production, we have it at our doors, in labor as well as production.

On that point here is a telegraphic announcement from New Brunswick, that:

Since the new tariff bill went into operation the line trade in particular has suffered both as to the extent of shipments and profits realized. A large amount of American capital is invested in this enterprise. The verdict is that the duty must come off or St. John Klaus which had begun to multiply rapidly before the passage of the McKinley bill will not open in the spring. Dealers in red granite, which is shipped extensively into the United States, say that if reciprocity does not come they will move their works into the United States.

And with them still closer and keener competition with American industries in these lines, and more "foreign pauper laborers" introduced to compete with home workmen for employment.

Protective tariff people seem to have yet to learn that the effect of their theory is to stop the flow of trade and commerce between nations, and that with that stoppage we invite the outcasted nations—in fact force them—to come here with their ignorance and sloth, and their devotion to imperialism and serfdom—to establish at once a competition in our own shops, and fields, and mines, that has the inevitable effect of cheapening and degrading the highest type of labor in the world. And this thing is encouraged by the very American manufacturers, mine owners and iron makers who are loudest in their demands for tariff protection to the American workman.

The figures of the Chief of the Bureau of statistics, show that during 1890 the increase of this objectionable class of immigration over that of 1889 was more than 70,000. What was the result, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the rates of protection that prevailed during the last quarter of 1890? Here is a sample lot of figures to show. On January 1st 1891:

At the Pullman car factory at Chicago the wages of 4,000 employees was \$1,000,000.

duced 10 per cent. January 1st. The Trenton, New Jersey, Pottery manufactory, that has an absolute monopoly under the McKinley bill, lately reduced wages from 10 to 40 per cent. In Patter son, N. J., the silk weavers are on a strike against a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in their wages. The Clark Thread Works at Newark, N. J., have temporarily shut down and thrown 8,000 persons out of employment. The pay of workmen in the iron mills of Pittsburg, Reading, and Bethlehem, Pa., and Cleveland O., was on Feb. 1st reduced ten per cent., and thousands of Indiana coal miners last week went out on strike against reductions of 10 to 25 per cent in their wages.

And that is the continuing daily record from every part of the country, and in practically every branch of the manufacturing industries.

Meantime the cost of living is going up. Every article of hardware, and of clothing, and of a wide range of house furnishing, costs more now by 10 to 40 per cent., than it did six months ago.

By all means, let us have more and more protection, and more laborers driven out of Europe by our non-intercourse tariff, to come here and compete at starvation wages with our home people.

THE COUNTRY I AT WILL BE TRAVEL.

The following interesting description of the country that will be traversed by the Deming & South Pacific Railway, is from the El Paso Herald.

Chiefly on the western side of the proposed line of road Mormon colonies are strung along from Aconito to El Valle, occupying many rich valleys well watered from the numerous mountain torrents flowing eastward from the summit of the Sierra Madre. The new road will also skirt the immense pine forests of that range until it crosses the summit, and then it will plunge for 250 miles or more through dense forests of pine timber, and the merge into swamps and jungles of hard and precious woods, dyewoods, etc. In addition to pine, white cedar, lignumvite or boxwood, the beautiful mahogany or strawberry tree, brazilwood, black walnut, ash, cork oak, the orchidaceous oak, and many other rare, beautiful and valuable trees grow in forests along the middle and lower zone of the western slope of the Sierra Madre, while the still more rare, beautiful and precious ligewood and many dye woods and plants grow lower down.

A Good Word for the Mormons.

In his report to the state department at Washington the consul general at El Paso says:

"The Mormon colonies which were established some time ago in Chihuahua, Mexico, appear from the latest accounts, to be prospering. The new people are quietly minding their own business and have gone to work energetically. The tract of land selected for them was generally considered almost worthless, but the Mormons have already shown that under their hands these heretofore arid desert lands can be made to blossom and fructify. The authorities of Chihuahua are very much pleased with the immigrants, and the Mormons have provided for their own protection by keeping a selected agent in the City of Mexico who represents them before the government."

The Milk in the Canebrake.

(Las Vegas Optic.)
The sudden constipation, in all matters of Territory which has so seriously afflicted Messrs. Perez and Catron, of the Council, and which is made the key note of its jangling by their mouth organ, has been matter of wonder to all who value the credit of legislative proceedings. But it now appears that the cat has been let out of the bag by the gentleman appointed to investigate the affairs of the territorial treasury. They have found the \$250,000, or thereabouts, of the people's money, is held by banks and individuals of Santa Fe, for which the Territory receives no interest. This thing has been going on for years, and in the meantime the credit of the Territory has been blown par, thereby greatly increasing its expenses, by reason of its inability to pay its debts. Men who have wandered service to the Territory, have been compelled to take depreciated scrip and sell it at what it would bring, to these very vampires who have been banqueting and fattening at the public expense. Chief among those who have surreptitiously fattened at the public expense, is the bank of which Pedro Perez is president and Tom Catron is vice-president. No wonder they wanted a villainous bill to restrict the paper money from publishing facts detrimental to the continuance of their dealings! No wonder when any question is raised of the appropriation of public funds for the benefit of the Territory, these men and their tools are seized as with the pangs of mortal disease!

A Tin Strike.

The largest and richest vein of tin ore known to the mining industry of the world at the present time, has been discovered in the old Diablo mine shaft, forty-five miles Southwest of Durango, Mexico. The owner of the mine and discoverer of this fabulously rich vein, is John Pershbacker, of San Francisco. At the bottom of the shaft, Mr. Pershbacker says a remarkable vein of ore over four feet wide, composed of solid mass of oxide of tin assays a fraction of 50 to 60 per cent of pure metal was found.

Penalties Without End.

(Indianapolis News.)
The pension records of the late war show that this speculation in a supposed widow's pension is still going on. Taking the figures of the Revolutionary war as a precedent, we shall bequeath to our descendants who shall be running the government in the year 1890 a pension roll of the widows of the soldiers who participated in the war of 140 years previous. There does not seem to be any way to check this perpetuity of pension, as the old soldier, absent to relinquish his claims upon the government, will continue to furnish a market for the young woman who deals in "futures," and who will agree to cherish his memory by drawing his pension.

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